

Topeka State Journal

An Independent Newspaper.
By FRANK P. MAC LENNAN.

[Entered July 1, 1875, as second-class matter at the postoffice at Topeka, Kan., under the act of congress.]

VOLUME XXXVII.....No. 72

Official State Paper.
Official Paper City of Topeka.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where the paper has a carrier system.

By mail, one year.....\$3.60
By mail, six months.....1.80
By mail, 10 calendar days.....1.00

TELEPHONES.
Private branch exchange, Call 5530 and ask the State Journal operator for person or department desired.

Topeka State Journal building, 803, 802 and 804 Kansas avenue, corner Eighth.
New York office, 225 Fifth avenue.
Paul Block, manager.
Chicago office, Mailers building, Paul Block, manager.
Boston office, 201 Devonshire street.
Paul Block, manager.

FULL LEASED WIRE REPORT
OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The State Journal is a member of the Associated Press and receives the full day telegraph report of that great news organization, for the exclusive afternoon publication in Topeka.

The news is received in The State Journal building over wires for this sole purpose.

MEMBER:
Associated Press.
Audit Bureau of Circulations.
American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Jersey Justice also scores again in decreeing that dirt is "disorderly" and that parents will be punished for conduct of that variety if they do not see to it that their youngsters are properly cleaned.

More proof that Uncle Sam is relentless in the pursuit of those who offend against him. A former railway mail clerk has just been arrested for a big mail robbery that occurred in the spring of 1912, or three long years ago.

It would be interesting to know how many members of the recent Kansas legislature are reasonably familiar with the details of the 373 laws that were passed by that body, and the bulk of which were enacted during the hurry and rush of the closing ten days of the session.

An amplification of Kipling's suggestion that "the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady are sisters under the skin," is to be found in the announcement of the enrollment of a negro on the roster of England's famous Coldstream Guards. In other words, a man's man in war time no matter what his color may be.

At any rate, the latest to enter the lists for one of the provisional presidencies of Mexico, General Felipe Angeles, is blessed with a name of felicitous significance. But as there is seldom anything in a name, he might turn out to be quite the imp that his rivals in the Mexican executive arena are.

An Easter offering from the people of Kansas for the starving Belgians has been suggested by the Kansas Belgian Relief Fund executive committee. It is an idea of noble proportions. Let the offering be a large one. Kansas responded finely with its first contribution of food to the Belgians. But the latter are still on the verge of starvation and need much help. Surely Kansans will respond again and generously.

What the Russian military authorities apparently need to assure the largest possible success of their arms is the advice of some of the war analysts working on newspapers in this country and who have been no nearer to the arena of the war than New York or Boston. They are already pointing out just how Russia will throw away the advantages that have come to her through the capture of Przemyśl by following up this victory with moves in the wrong direction.

Many prominent Japanese are agitating for the purchase of the Philippines as a means of ending the constant disputes between Japan and the United States. These disagreements are almost wholly concerned with the Japanese emigration to this country. And the Japanese Philippine-purchase party declares that if Japan owned the Philippines there would be no need of Japanese emigration to California and elsewhere in Uncle Sam's domain. But is such an argument sound? The opportunities and advantages for Japanese in the Philippines are not to be compared with those in the United States, and even if Japan owned the Philippines the chances are that just as many Japanese as ever would desire to emigrate to this country.

Of course, Topekan are gratified at an opportunity to get into personal touch with the distinguished members of the Flying Squadron and its work. But isn't it a waste of time and effort for these prohibitory crusaders to present their program in Topeka or any other place in Kansas? Prohibition is a fact in Kansas, a permanent fact. And there isn't a member of congress from Kansas, either in the senate or house of representatives, who would so far ignore the sentiment of his constituents as to vote against any kind of a measure designed to bring about national prohibition. It would seem, therefore, that the Flying Squadron could deliver its message to larger advantage in other localities, where there is real need for missionary effort for the prohibitory cause. So far as Topeka is concerned the war for prohibition is over.

A WONDERFUL EXHIBIT.

If the spirit of Morgan, the pirate, had taken the seas again and overhauled the United States auxiliary ship, Caesar, as it sailed through the waters which he once infested, that long deceased pirate would have beheld the most wonderful prize cargo which ever fell into his hands.

Were the boxes containing the exhibit that is to be displayed by the United States public health service at the San Francisco exposition broken open, strange and varied would be the objects which would be found therein; many of them illustrating subjects which were undreamed of in Morgan's day.

There would be a small theater in which would be shown by beautiful paintings the story of a typhoid bacillus carrier and how she innocently spread typhoid fever and brought sorrow and death to many. Other models would show how the same disease is spread by flies, oysters, and water, and still other models would show the influence of the improvement of public water supplies on the spread of the disease. There are mosquitoes in this strange cargo, most of which are as eager as lifeless to be sure, yet showing in every detail the life history of this disease carrying insect from the egg to adult mosquitohood. There would be fleas that would strike terror to the heart of the looting pirate; fleas, big as dogs; so exhibited as to demonstrate the manner in which they carry plague from rats to man, and speaking of rats, there would be the model of a rat ship in which no rodent is permitted to take passage, and in order to further discourage this ubiquitous enemy of man, the exhibit graphically shows the various methods which may be employed in its destruction. Poor Morgan would certainly rub his eyes in amazement were he to see the beautiful blown glass models of the germs which produce the various diseases of man, and were he a scientist of today he would go into raptures over the delicately tinted glass models showing the lower forms of vegetable life which transmute foul and dangerous sewage into harmless materials. There is a model showing the money which flows out of Uncle Sam's pockets every year to pay the bills for wholly preventable diseases; more money than Morgan took in his famous sacking of Panama, a sum far greater than the total amount of his loot.

When this exhibit is installed at San Francisco it will include a model municipal laboratory which will be engaged in the examination of water furnished by common carriers to passengers in interstate traffic. There will be models and charts and drawings to illustrate the ravages caused by yellow fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, rabies, Rocky mountain spotted fever, typhus fever, and diphtheria; and moving pictures will show the various methods employed by the public health service in protecting the health of the citizens of the United States. This is the most extensive exhibit on hygiene and sanitation ever created in the United States, and is expected to play a very vital part in the dissemination of knowledge which the average citizen can utilize as a health asset.

George W. Wickersham, formerly attorney general of the United States, might change his mind in respect to the theory that woman's suffrage is a danger to the home if he would make a trip through Kansas and other equal rights states and inspect the conditions of the homes in them. It would be just as sensible to argue that men would make larger successes of their business enterprises if they did not have the right to vote, as it is to suggest that the home is on the road to destruction when women are accorded this privilege.

PROFITABLE DAIRY STOCK.

Uncle Sam—that is to say, that part of the American population that farms—keeps three immense herds of dairy cows; each herd contains seven million head and occupies a farm the size of the state of Illinois, writes Wilber J. Fraser in the American Review of Reviews. March, in an article entitled "Uncle Sam's Three Herds of Dairy Cattle." One of these herds lacks \$50,000,000 annually of paying for its keep. Another of equal size makes a moderate profit of \$7.85 per cow, but the third herd of 7,000,000 high producing cows makes the splendid, but not extraordinary, profit of \$26.82 per head, or \$187,000,000 annually.

This is not a mere guess, but is based on facts secured by the department of dairy industry of the University of Illinois from a large and fair comparison of the individual yearly records of over 1,000 cows in herds, tested by this department, in different parts of the state.

Investigations were not made to show that there is a difference in the producing power of individual dairy cows, as this has been known for a long time, but were made to show how large the reaching this variation is, and something of the reasons for the dairy industry of the United States.

The poorest third of these cows produced an average of 3,654 pounds of milk and 134 pounds of butterfat annually, each cow lacking \$7.25 of paying for her keep. The middle third averaged 5,000 pounds of milk and 198 pounds of butterfat annually, returning an average profit of \$7.85; and the best third averaged 6,765 pounds of milk and 278 pounds of butterfat, each cow making an annual profit of \$26.82, besides paying market price for all items included in her keep.

As these cows were in commercial dairy herds in four different sections of Illinois, it is justifiable to assume that they are fair representatives of Uncle Sam's cows. According to the last census, the average production of the cows in the United States was 140 pounds of milk and 14 pounds of butterfat, while the average production of the 1,000 cows tested in Illinois was 263 pounds, therefore the

figures here given do not exaggerate the actual conditions and are conservative.

Using the above figures as a basis for Uncle Sam's herds, the following noteworthy facts are brought out: Since each of the three herds contains over 7,000,000 cows, or more than 230,000 herds of 30 cows each, it will require 230,000 farms containing 160 acres each (a quarter section being required to successfully handle a herd of 30 cows), together with all the buildings, horses, tools, equipment and labor necessary for one of the three herds. These farms aggregate 36,800,000 acres, or 57,500 square miles, equal to an immense farm the size of the state of Illinois.

Journal Entries

Everything that's cheap isn't necessarily a bargain.

Isn't it almost true that many self-made men are failures?

With most people, the good things of life are those they don't possess.

Many of the awfully nice people in company are disagreeable folk at home.

The love that laughs at locksmiths usually has the first laugh, the locksmiths having the last and best one.

Jayhawker Jots

The experience in changing residences moves the Blue Mound Sun to move for a movement to remove moving.

A Sabatha woman who believes in safety first has an extra set of false teeth, according to Mrs. Ralph Tennant.

Philip Fliplop is quoted by the Lansing News as saying: "A good housewife is never on the list of the unemployed."

Jitney Jones is an all round entertainer. Jitney not only tells the funny stories, but also leads in the applause.

An enemy will pay what he owes you, but a friend will pay what you owe him. insists the Wilson County Citizen.

Enemies aren't such bad fellows after all.

In the story books, explains the Jamestown Optimist, the girl jilts her lover and lives to regret it. In real life she jilts him and lives to sympathize with the woman he marries.

Never mind, urges Mrs. Homer Hoch in the Marion Record, the old philosophers say "there is nothing permanent but change" so the waisit line though unmarked and shifting bids fair to remain.

As Bob Good, editor of the Cawker City Ledger, differentiates between a draft and a man cold; a poor draft in the kitchen stove makes him hot; and an overdraft at the bank will hereafter make him hungry.

A bulletin from the state fire marshal's office says sermons in churches were employed in many towns last year to stimulate interest in fire prevention. The Clay Center Times, and it adds: Aren't all sermons in all churches for the purpose of stimulating interest in fire prevention?

One of the experiences which is most commonly taken for unique by the student of the young person who undergoes it, is that sensation that suddenly comes over one when one is doing or saying something perfectly simple and realizes that he or she has been in love, but he is sure that they have never felt quite the same as he.

The older one grows, the more one realizes the fundamental similarities of human nature.

One experience which has particularly impressed this on me is this: I wrote about the Goshute who first knew personally, and from some unknown friend miles away I will receive a letter saying, "You were writing about me."

So fundamentally similar is human nature!

Nor are there such wide differences between the different classes as we are in the habit of thinking. The differences to be sure are there, but I believe with all my heart that they are outweighed by the likeness.

The society leader thinks of her maid or her washerwoman as creatures of another clay. If the veil could be lifted from her eyes and she could see things just as they are for a moment, I believe she would be startled not by the difference, but by the likeness.

"For the Colonel's Lady and Julia O'Grady are sisters under the skin."

Horace Walpole once said: "If angels laugh, how we must divert them." Can't you just imagine angels laughing at our running little vanities of class and superiority—we, who probably seem as much alike to them as a flock of sparrows to us.

The differences between the commonest and the most cultured of us, how small they must seem to the angels, if they are as infinitely wiser than the best. When one thinks of it one feels ready to echo Wordsworth: "The best of what we do and are is just God forgive."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

[From the Chicago News.]
Diamonds are trumps in the game of judicious silence is an eloquent indication of wisdom.

Wealth makes kleptomaniacs; poverty makes thieves.

Ignorance occasionally borrows a coat and poses as wisdom.

Every woman is a conundrum that keeps some man guessing.

Women never discuss anything at a club meeting; they just talk.

A few weeks ago the house cleaning microbe will get busy again.

A man gets down to bed rock when he has to keep to bed rock in motion.

A French financier is a Frenchman who collects every dollar due him and stands off every bill collector that calls.

The individual who sits between two fat women in a crowded car knows what it is to have greatness thrust upon him.

On the Spur of the Moment

BY ROY K. MOULTON.

Not Yet, but Soon.

What is that scintillating thing, Seen from afar, Outshining newly painted sign Or touring car?

It cannot be the sun. Oh, no; The orb of day Does not scare all the horses most To death that way.

It cannot be the moon because No moon would dare To come out boldly at noontide With such a glare.

And that comet might boldly on And paiz the eyes Of passerby who greet it with A mild surprise.

Ah, ha! At last we plainly see The bright thing that Is causing the sensation is The first straw hat.

The Hickeyville Clarion.

Last night Bud Hicks was locked up in our sheet iron village jail some body smuggled a can opener in to him, and he ain't been saw since around these parts.

He says it is always the guns which ain't ludded that does the most damage, according to the newspapers.

Mrs. Anscomb got a new sectional book case so she can keep on hands books from all sections of the country.

There was a pound social at the paragon the other evening and Rev. Hudnut says that most everybody who came brought a pound of salt.

How They Economize.

One-sixth of the daily account:

One-fifth of the daily account:

One-fourth of the daily account:

One-third of the daily account:

One-half of the daily account:

Three-fourths of the daily account:

Four-fifths of the daily account:

Five-sixths of the daily account:

Six-sevenths of the daily account:

Seven-eighths of the daily account:

Eight-ninths of the daily account:

Nine-tenths of the daily account:

One of the daily account:

Two of the daily account:

Three of the daily account:

Four of the daily account:

Five of the daily account:

Six of the daily account:

Seven of the daily account:

Eight of the daily account:

Nine of the daily account:

Ten of the daily account:

Eleven of the daily account:

Twelve of the daily account:

Thirteen of the daily account:

Fourteen of the daily account:

Fifteen of the daily account:

Sixteen of the daily account:

Seventeen of the daily account:

Eighteen of the daily account:

Nineteen of the daily account:

Twenty of the daily account:

Twenty-one of the daily account:

Twenty-two of the daily account:

Twenty-three of the daily account:

Twenty-four of the daily account:

Twenty-five of the daily account:

Twenty-six of the daily account:

Twenty-seven of the daily account:

Twenty-eight of the daily account:

Twenty-nine of the daily account:

Thirty of the daily account:

Thirty-one of the daily account:

Thirty-two of the daily account:

Thirty-three of the daily account:

Thirty-four of the daily account:

Thirty-five of the daily account:

Thirty-six of the daily account:

Thirty-seven of the daily account:

Thirty-eight of the daily account:

Thirty-nine of the daily account:

Forty of the daily account:

Forty-one of the daily account:

Forty-two of the daily account:

Forty-three of the daily account:

Forty-four of the daily account:

Forty-five of the daily account:

Forty-six of the daily account:

Forty-seven of the daily account:

Forty-eight of the daily account:

Forty-nine of the daily account:

Fifty of the daily account:

Fifty-one of the daily account:

Fifty-two of the daily account:

Fifty-three of the daily account:

Fifty-four of the daily account:

Fifty-five of the daily account:

Fifty-six of the daily account:

Fifty-seven of the daily account:

Fifty-eight of the daily account:

Fifty-nine of the daily account:

Sixty of the daily account:

Sixty-one of the daily account:

Sixty-two of the daily account:

Sixty-three of the daily account:

Sixty-four of the daily account:

Sixty-five of the daily account:

Sixty-six of the daily account:

Sixty-seven of the daily account:

Sixty-eight of the daily account:

Sixty-nine of the daily account:

Seventy of the daily account:

Seventy-one of the daily account:

Seventy-two of the daily account:

Seventy-three of the daily account:

Seventy-four of the daily account:

Seventy-five of the daily account:

Seventy-six of the daily account:

Seventy-seven of the daily account:

Seventy-eight of the daily account:

Seventy-nine of the daily account:

Eighty of the daily account:

Eighty-one of the daily account:

Eighty-two of the daily account:

Eighty-three of the daily account:

Eighty-four of the daily account:

Eighty-five of the daily account:

Eighty-six of the daily account:

Eighty-seven of the daily account:

Eighty-eight of the daily account:

Eighty-nine of the daily account:

Ninety of the daily account:

Ninety-one of the daily account:

Ninety-two of the daily account:

Ninety-three of the daily account:

Ninety-four of the daily account:

Ninety-five of the daily account:

Ninety-six of the daily account:

Ninety-seven of the daily account:

Ninety-eight of the daily account:

Ninety-nine of the daily account:

Hundred of the daily account:

The Evening Story

Miss Cady's Zoo.

(By John Trent.)

Among the frivolous young folk in the village Miss Arabella Cady's select boarding house was known as "The Zoo." And Dr. Coleman was vainly explained it to her fellow teachers at the high school. "It is a human zoo, anyway, if there could be such a thing."

"First," said Sally, "there is our own revered principal, Mr. Dale—is he not a perfect bear, a big, growly, grizzly bear?"

And Dr. Coleman is perfectly polar bear, so cold and unamiable and restless! And Miss Twitchell is a feline—soft and purry and with sharp claws that scratch, scratch and bite with tongue. And," Sally giggled, "I heard Mr. Dale say that the new boarder the young man who works in the drug store, was a puppy, and everyone knows what a silly goose Mrs. Jones is, and all the rest of the houseful are just as funny and freakish. Oh, no; Miss Lane, don't go to The Zoo to board!"

Violet Lane, the new teacher, smiled mirthfully at Sally's description of Miss Cady's household.

"You are too late, Miss Hecker, I've engaged board there and I don't care what you say about the rest of them. I think Miss Arabella is a perfect dear."

"A dear? What did I tell you, girls